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DEPT. OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1948

The main features of the month were :

(1) A cold wave and rain during the 1st week with southwest gale winds over Lower Egypt on the 3rd.

(2) Frequent morning fog or mist during the 2nd week.

(3) A remarkable warm spell during the whole of the 3rd week.

The month started with a depression over the central Mediterranean which moved eastwards reaching Cyprus on the 3rd when it suddenly deepened causing a flow of strong southwest winds over Egypt reaching gale force at times and associated with sandstorms.

The temperature fell on the 3rd and a short cold wave of 2 days accompanied with rain was experienced. Large amounts of rain were reported on the 3rd from many places such as : Rosetta 56 mms., Brolos 35 mms., Mariut 23 mms. ; the rain in some cases was associated with thunder.

The depression moved to Iraq on the 6th and high pressure was established over Egypt and rather mild and settled weather prevailed until the middle of the month, with frequent morning fogs over Lower and most of Upper Egypt.

From the 16th to the 22nd southeast and south winds prevailed causing an unusual warm spell throughout Egypt. The maximum temperature exceeded the normal by 8°C. in many places. Suez reported on the 18th a maximum of 28°C, being a record for January for at least 37 years, while at Helwan the maximum temperature was between 25°C. and 27°C. for 4 days in succession commencing the 16th, being 7° to 9°C. above normal.

The warm spell ended on the 23rd by the passage of a cold front and the temperature fell to normal and remained so until the end of the month. There was frequent light rain during the last week, with local thunderstorms.

The deviation of meteorological elements from the normals are shown in the following table, which shows the deficiency in rainfall, and the increase of temperature.

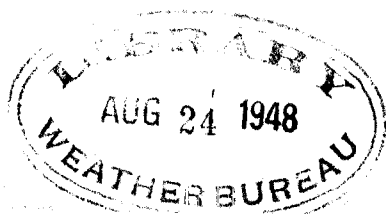
Hydro. Service

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1018.8	+0.4	20.1	+1.8	10.4	+1.6	15.2	+1.7	21	—15
II—Lower Egypt...	1019.5	+0.7	21.6	+1.8	8.5	+1.8	15.0	+1.8	4	—7
III—Middle Egypt...	1019.8	+0.4	21.2	+1.8	9.1	+1.4	15.2	+1.6	2	—2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1020.0	+0.5	22.9	+0.9	8.2	+1.3	15.6	+1.1	Dr	0
V—Western Desert	1021.0	+0.7	21.9	+1.1	6.4	+1.6	14.2	+1.4	Dr	0
VI—Red Sea	1018.4	+0.4	22.7	+1.0	12.5	+1.1	17.6	+1.0	0	—1

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M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director General,
Meteorological Department.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Environmental Data Rescue Program

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Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1948

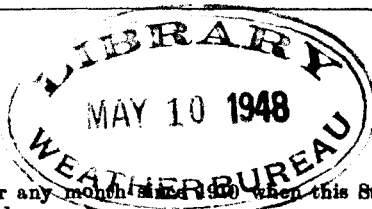
The main features of the month were :

(1) Two cold waves ; one during the middle and the other at the end of the month. Otherwise it was generally mild.

(2) Frequent very heavy rain in the North between the 3rd and the 17th, with thunderstorms on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th near the coast and over Lower Egypt.

At the beginning of the month there were shallow depressions over the Eastern Mediterranean, with variable winds and mild weather. Scattered showers were reported from many places in Lower and Middle Egypt, which were sometimes accompanied by thunder storms.

From the 3rd to the 18th the Eastern Mediterranean was generally covered by barometric depressions, and westerly winds prevailed, with frequent unusually heavy rain. The largest amounts which exceeded 20 mms. in one day were experienced at :—

Station	Date	Amount of Rainfall in mms.	Remarks
Mariut	3	27	 Record for any month since 1920 when this Station was erected.
Siwa	3	21	
Kafr El Dawar	3	28	
Tolombat El Tolombat	3	21	
Kafr El Sheikh	4	68	
Kom El Tarafia	4	21	
Tolombat El Boseilli	4	28	
Tolombat El Tolombat	4	35	
Rosetta	9	25	
Matruh	12	21	
Alexandria	12	22	
Kafr El Dawar	12	30	
Mariut	15	28	
Rosetta	15	26	
Tolombat El Boseilli	15	27	
Tolombat El Tolombat	15	28	
Kom El Tarafia	16	22	

Temperature was appreciably below the normal from the 13th to the 17th.

From the 19th to the 24th Egypt was generally an area of high pressure and fairly mild. Settled weather prevailed, with morning mists between 21st and 24th. On the 25th a depression reached the Eastern Mediterranean and was moving eastwards. The arrival of cold air in its rear on the 26th caused a second cold spell which remained till the end of the month.

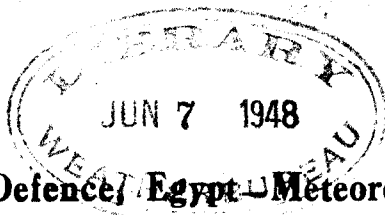
The deviations of the meteorological elements from the normal were as shown in the following table :--

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1016.0	-1.0	18.5	-0.5	10.1	+0.7	14.3	+0.1	33	+ 9
II-Lower Egypt...	1016.7	-0.4	20.3	-0.4	7.6	+0.4	14.0	0.0	20	+10
III-Middle Egypt...	1017.2	-0.4	20.8	-0.1	8.9	+0.5	14.8	+0.2	5	+ 1
IV-Upper Egypt...	1017.7	0.0	24.1	- 0.2	8.2	+0.2	16.2	0.0	Dr.	- 1
V-Western Desert	1018.4	-0.1	22.7	-0.4	7.0	+0.8	14.8	+0.2	6	+ 5
VI-Red Sea	1016.2	-0.2	23.0	+0.6	12.1	+0.1	17.6	+0.4	Dr.	- 1

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H. FAHMY,
Acting Director General,
Meteorological Department.



Ministry of National Defence, Egypt - Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1948

Exceptionally cold. It was the coldest March in all districts for at least thirty eight years, save 1945.

It was more showery than usual, with frequent heavy rainstorms, particularly on the coast.

The cold spell experienced during the last week of February continued into March. The minimum temperature registered on the 1st at Giza and Tanta was 1°C above the freezing point, which was a record for the latter station in March.

On the 2nd a desert depression was advancing over Egypt, with intense high over Southern Europe. This depression became stationary over the Eastern Mediterranean for a week, during which the weather was abnormally cold and generally unsettled. The maximum temperature recorded on the 3rd at Giza was 16°C being 7°C below normal. Rain fell heavily at the coast during the 5th and 6th, and was sometimes accompanied with hail. 13 mms were registered at Dabaa on the 6th, and not less than 30 mms of rain were collected at Tolombat and Matruh during the 1st week.

Conditions improved on the 10th when Egypt became an area of high pressure.

On the 13th the weather became again disturbed due to the presence of a depression over the Eastern Mediterranean. Rain fell on several days in Lower Egypt. Cold air from southern Europe arrived to Egypt, causing a pronounced drop in temperature; thus the maximum temperature in Cairo was only 17°C on two successive days, namely the 15th and 16th; being 8°C below normal. The departures of the maximum temperatures from normal on the latter day were great (-10°C) in many stations in Upper Egypt and the Western Desert, while at Damietta and Mansoura the thermometer fell during the night to 3°C and 5°C on the 17th and 18th respectively; these figures being the lowest minimum temperatures ever recorded in March in both stations.

During this intense cold spell the rainfall was generally widespread and was particularly heavy on the 15th, when a marked well defined cold front traversed Egypt. On that day 19 mms of rain fell at Rosetta, 17 mms at Matruh, and more than 10 mms at Sidi Barrani, Borollos, Port Said, Arish and Mansoura.

An intense high pressure system was then established, and conditions improved as from the 17th.

On the 21st a shallow depression approached from the Western Desert. During its advance widespread showers, accompanied with hail, took place. The rain was unusually heavy on the coast; for instance 51 mms fell at Sidi Barrani and 42 mms at Dabaa in 48 hours, while at Alexandria 18 mms were registered on the 21st.

Settled conditions with pleasant weather prevailed as from the 24th, and the weather became milder. On the 28th, a depression was situated over the Libyan Desert, giving rise to south-easterly winds and mild khamsin weather in Egypt, minor sandstorms took place, and for the 1st time during the whole month the temperature surpassed the normal by appreciable amount, the maximum temperature in Cairo reached 33°C ; being 7°C above normal. When the passage of the depression brought northwesterly winds, a rapid fall in temperature took place. The maximum temperature in Cairo on the 30th and 31st were 18°C and 20°C ; being 8°C and 7°C below the normal respectively.

During the last three days of the month, light showers of rain fell frequently on the Coast.

The following table shows the deviation of the meteorological elements from the normal, from which it can be seen that rainfall on the coast and Lower Egypt was much in excess, while the temperature was much below the normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1018.0	+2.0	18.4	-2.3	9.7	-1.5	14.0	-1.9	45	+33
II-Lower Egypt...	1018.5	+2.3	20.5	-3.1	6.9	-2.2	13.7	-2.6	16	+10
III-Middle Egypt...	1018.7	+2.4	21.2	-3.0	8.3	-2.2	14.8	-2.6	5	+1
IV-Upper Egypt...	1018.8	+3.2	24.5	-3.8	9.2	-2.2	16.8	-3.0	Dr.	0
V-Western Desert	1019.8	+3.2	23.4	-3.6	7.1	-2.5	15.2	-3.0	Dr.	0
VI-Red Sea	1017.0	+2.6	22.4	-2.3	12.2	-2.5	17.3	-2.4	0	-1

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M. HAMED MOHAMED,
Director General Meteorological Department

Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1948

Abnormally cool, with frequent rain and occasional thunderstorms.

The cold wave experienced at the end of March continued into April. Record minimum temperatures for April were recorded at Tanta and Luxor.

A system of depressions moving eastward passed over Egypt on the 3rd causing light showers, practically throughout Egypt. From the 1st to the 4th the maximum temperatures were considerably below normal; the thermometer in Cairo district during this period did not exceed 22°C, being 5°C below normal. This cool spell lasted until the 7th.

On the 8th a depression was centred off the coast of Libya giving rise to warm easterly winds which lasted until the 9th. With the passage of this depression the temperature fell below normal, and cool weather remained until the end of the 2nd week. Rather heavy rain fell over the west coast, particularly on the 8th. Scattered showers fell over Lower Egypt on the 13th and 14th due to the passage of a desert depression over Egypt.

On the 17th, temperature began to rise in front of another desert depression, but only for 2 days after which the depression and its cold front passed over Egypt on the 18th and 19th accompanied by widespread showers and local thunderstorms; the rain was rather heavy over Upper Egypt and Western Desert (16 mms. and 11 mms. of rain were recorded at Baharia and Minia respectively).

A cool spell prevailed from the 19th till the 24th with further light rain and local thunderstorms during the first part of this period. The maximum temperature registered at Helwan on the 23rd was 23°C., being 7°C. below normal.

On the 25th another system of depressions, in the form of a trough, reached Egypt and caused a slight rise in temperature.

From the 26th remarkable cool weather in the rear of this depression prevailed until the end of the month.

The following table shows deviations of the meteorological elements from the normal, from which it can be seen that both pressure and temperature were below normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1948

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DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	°C.	°C.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1013.7	-0.7	21.3	-2.0	13.0	-0.6	17.2	-1.3	5	+ 2
II-Lower Egypt...	1013.8	-0.9	25.5	-2.2	10.9	-0.9	18.2	-1.6	3	0
III-Middle Egypt...	1013.7	-0.7	26.7	-1.9	12.8	-0.6	19.8	-1.2	2	0
IV-Upper Egypt...	1012.8	-0.5	31.2	-1.9	14.9	-0.8	23.0	-1.4	3	+ 3
V-Western Desert	1013.4	-1.2	29.9	-1.9	13.4	-0.1	21.6	-1.0	4	+ 4
VI-Red Sea*... ..	1011.6	-0.6	26.2	-1.6	18.5	+0.5	22.4	-0.6	Dr.	0

* Quesir only

M. HAMED MOHAMED,

Director General, Meteorological Department

Ministry of National Defence, Egypt. - Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1948

Cool during the 2nd week and warmer than usual during the 4th week.

The month opened with a complex low pressure system over Central Mediterranean and Western Desert, causing warm southerly winds over Egypt. With the passage of the depression on the 3rd and the arrival of north-west winds, the weather rapidly became cool, thus the maximum temperature which was in Cairo district 35°C. on the 2nd fell to 27°C. on the following day. This cool fine spell was enjoyed until the end of the 1st week.

On the 7th a depression centred near Siwa gave rise to south-east winds and warm weather. The depression passed over Egypt, and the wind rapidly veered on the following day to north-west, which was established until the 17th. The maximum temperature registered in Cairo and Helwan on the 9th was 26° C., being 6° C. below normal. Light coastal showers took place from the 14th to 16th.

During the 4th week high pressure system was established over the Eastern Mediterranean giving rise to very warm north-east winds. On the 29th a shallow desert depression traversed Egypt, and was accompanied by hot south-east winds; the temperature rising in Cairo to 40° C. The cold front of this depression reached Cairo in the evening with a considerable fall in temperature.

The following table shows the deviation of the meteorological elements from the normal ;—

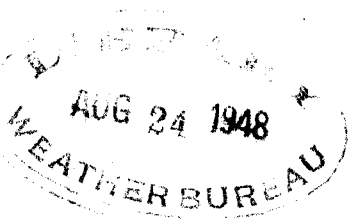
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX + MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	°C.	°C.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1013.0	—0.6	24.7	—1.3	16.8	+0.5	20.8	—0.4	Dr.	— 2
II—Lower Egypt...	1013.4	—0.4	31.2	—0.2	14.9	—0.4	23.0	—0.3	Dr.	— 4
III—Middle Egypt...	1013.0	0.0	32.4	—0.1	17.0	+0.1	24.7	0.0	Dr.	— 2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1011.3	—0.3	36.8	+0.1	19.6	—0.3	28.2	—0.1	Dr.	— 1
V—Western Desert	1012.6	—0.4	35.7	—0.3	19.2	+0.9	27.4	+0.3	Dr.	0
VI—Red Sea*... ..	1010.7	0.0	30.6	—0.4	22.2	+0.4	26.4	0.0	0	0

* Qosair only.

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,

Director-General, Meteorological Department



Ministry of National Defence, Egypt.—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1948

The Chief characteristics of this month are :—

- 1.—An excessive heat wave affecting Egypt during the middle of the month.
- 2.—A remarkable cool spell during the last week.

On the 2nd a shallow depression appeared over the Western Desert advancing rapidly towards Egypt, giving rise to hot southeasterly winds. The maximum temperature registered in Cairo District on the 3rd. was 41°C, being 7°C above normal. The depression passed in the evening, and the wind veered to north west, causing a sharp fall in temperature. Thus the maximum temperature in Cairo on the 4th was only 32°C.

Another fast moving depression reached Egypt on the 5th., causing rather warm weather. Its cold front traversed Egypt on the 6th., and a cool spell was experienced until the 12th.

On the 13th the temperature started to exceed the normal, due to the approach of a secondary from the Central Mediterranean. Temperatures were much above normal on the 14th. and 15th., when the heat wave reached its peak in most places. Helwan reported a maximum of 46°C., being 11°C. above normal, Qena and Luxor reported 48°C. ; and Suez reported 46°C., a record maximum for the month of June for at least 38 years.

The cold front passed Cairo on the 16th., and temperature remained about normal until the 22nd.

During the last week cool weather was enjoyed until the end of the month.

The air during the month was drier than usual. The mean relative humidity in Cairo was 68 per cent, compared with a normal of 72 per cent.

The following table shows the deviation of the meteorological elements from the normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	°C.	°C.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1012.4	+0.3	27.7	−0.1	19.5	+0.3	23.6	+0.1	0	0
II—Lower Egypt...	1012.6	+0.6	33.4	−0.3	18.4	+0.3	25.9	0.0	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1012.0	+0.4	34.6	−0.4	20.0	+0.4	27.3	0.0	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1010.0	+0.3	39.0	+0.1	22.6	+0.1	30.8	+0.1	0	0
V—Western Desert	1011.7	−0.1	37.5	−0.6	21.4	+0.5	29.4	0.0	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1008.4	+0.1	32.6	−0.4	24.4	0.0	28.5	−0.2	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JUNE 1948 (in m/m)

Station	1948	Difference from normal	Station	1948	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	127	— 11	Addis Ababa...	—	—
Wau	141	— 24	Roseires	155	+25
Malakal	198	+ 73	Wad Medani ..	70	+38
El Obeid	32	— 7	Atbara	1	— 1
El Fasher	27	+ 12	Kassala	16	— 14
Khartoum	0	— 9	Port Sudan ...	0	0

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director-General, Meteorological Department

Ministry of National Defence, Egypt.—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1948

Apart from the 1st. week, the weather of July was remarkable for its continued coolness.

The only heat wave was experienced during the 1st. week reaching its peak in Cairo on the 4th. when a maximum temperature of 40° C. was recorded, (being 4° C. above normal). This was followed by a notable cool spell during the 2nd. week after the passage of a cold front.

Another notable cool spell occurred in Lower Egypt for a week commencing the 18th.

An earthquake was felt and reported by our observers shortly after 8 o'clock local time on the 24th. It was felt most on the Mediterranean Coast and Lower Egypt.

The following tables show the deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	°C.	°C.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1009·4	+0·1	28·0	—1·1	21·3	—0·1	24·6	—0·6	0	0
II—Lower Egypt...	1009·6	+0·3	33·8	—0·5	19·4	—0·4	26·6	—0·4	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1009·4	+0·2	35·4	—0·2	20·7	0·0	28·0	—0·1	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1007·5	—0·3	38·8	—0·2	22·6	—1·0	30·7	—0·6	0	0
V—Western Desert	1009·9	—0·1	37·4	—0·9	21·0	—0·8	29·2	—0·8	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1007·0	—0·4	35·2	+0·6	24·2	—0·2	29·7	+0·2	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JULY 1948 (in m/m)

Station	1948	Difference from normal	Station	1948	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	193	+ 52	Addis Ababa...	344	— +70
Waw	175	— 17	Roseires	188	+ 6
Malakal	172	+ 3	Wad Medani ..	117	— 16
El Obeid	120	— 22	Atbara	1	— 17
El Fasher	44	— 19	Kassala	10	— 81
Khartoum	22	— 32	Port Sudan ...	0	— 7

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director-General, Meteorological Department

Ministry of National Defence.—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1948

With the exception of the 2nd week, the weather in Egypt was appreciably cooler than usual.

The pressure distribution during the whole month was of the usual summer type and the weather was generally settled.

Early morning cloud was as usual frequent during the month; on the 27th and 28th. light mist formed in the cultivated areas of the Delta.

The following tables show the deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals in the different districts of Egypt :—

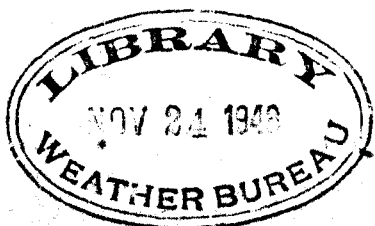
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1009.2	—0.6	29.1	—0.7	22.0	—0.1	25.6	—0.4	0	0
II—Lower Egypt...	1009.5	—0.4	33.8	—0.3	19.8	—0.2	26.8	—0.2	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1009.2	—0.6	34.4	—0.4	21.1	+0.1	27.8	—0.2	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1007.8	—0.5	38.5	—0.1	23.2	—0.5	30.8	—0.3	0	0
V—Western Desert	1009.6	—0.8	37.4	—0.7	21.4	—0.2	29.4	—0.4	0	0
VI—Red Sea ...	1007.2	—0.6	35.4	+0.6	24.6	—0.3	30.0	+0.2	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING AUGUST 1948 (in m/m)

Station	1948	Difference from normal	Station	1948	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	138	+ 10	Addis Ababa...	288	+ 2
Wau	206	— 6	Roseires	126	—89
Malakal	219	+ 32	Wad Medani ..	34	—103
El Obeid	142	+ 19	Atbara	0	—37
El Fasher	53	— 43	Kassala	118	— 6
Khartoum	33	— 37	Port Sudan ...	1	— 2

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director-General, Meteorological Department



Miuistry of War and Marine.—Meteorological Department.

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1948

The pressure distribution throughout the month was of the settled summer conditions, except during the period 10th. to 13th, when relatively cold air traversed Egypt. Rain showers took place on the coast, but the amounts recorded were very small, not exceeding 1 mm.

During the last week northwest winds prevailed and the weather was cooler than usual, the maximum temperature in Cairo falling to 30° C during the last three days of the month, being 2° C below normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1013.1	—0.2	28.3	—0.8	20.8	—0.2	24.6	—0.5	drops	0
II—Lower Egypt...	1013.2	—0.2	31.9	—0.5	18.2	—0.2	25.0	—0.4	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1013.0	—0.1	31.5	—0.7	19.0	—0.1	25.2	—0.4	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1010.9	—0.3	35.8	—0.3	21.2	—0.4	28.5	—0.4	0	0
V—Western Desert	1013.0	—0.4	34.3	—0.1	19.3	—0.2	26.8	—0.6	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1010.2	—0.2	31.9	—0.6	22.9	—0.3	27.4	—0.4	0	0

RAINFALL DURING SEPTEMBER 1948 (in m/m)

Station	1948	Difference from normal	Station	1948	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	117	+ 9	Addis Ababa...	202	+ 15
Wau	57	—118	Roseires	49	— 160
Malakal	124	— 8	Wad Medani ..	67	+ 11
El Obeid	12	— 98	Atbara	8	+ 2
El Fasher	7	— 36	Kassala	30	— 25
Khartoum	3	— 16	Port Sudan ...	0	0

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director-General, Meteorological Department

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1948

Chief Characteristics :

Cool in the 1st. half; and warm during the 2nd. half with frequent morning fog.

During the 1st. week Egypt was under the influence of low pressure over the Eastern Mediterranean and cool westerly winds prevailed with showery weather near the coast and in the Delta during three successive days commencing the 3rd. At Sidi Barrani 16 millimetres were recorded in a thunderstorm, on the 4th. while 10 mms. were collected at Damietta on the following day.

On the 11th. a steep gradient of pressure developed from Southern Europe across the Eastern Mediterranean to Egypt, giving rise to fresh cold north winds in Egypt, where low temperature prevailed until the middle of the month. The maximum temperature recorded in Cairo during 3 successive days commencing the 12th. was 26° C being 5° below normal. Deviations from normal maximum as low as 7° C were reported from different stations in the Delta during this period.

During the second half of the month, high pressure system developed in the west of Egypt with relatively low pressure area over Northern Red Sea. Northeast winds prevailed being particularly strong at times inland. Morning fog was frequently observed in the Delta during the period 18th. to 31st. No less than 11 foggy mornings were reported from our stations. Such a long period is considered rare.

The deviation of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1948

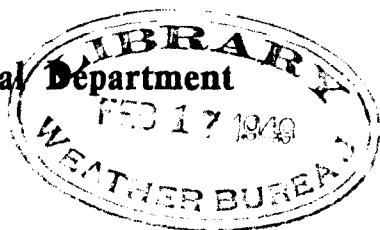
DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1017.2	+1.2	26.2	—1.6	18.4	—0.3	22.3	—1.0	5	—1
II—Lower Egypt...	1017.5	+1.3	29.0	—1.4	15.5	—1.1	22.2	—1.2	0	—4
III—Middle Egypt...	1017.2	+1.1	29.1	—1.0	16.3	—0.8	22.7	—0.9	0	—2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1015.0	+0.9	31.9	—1.5	18.0	—1.0	25.0	—1.2	0	0
V—Western Desert	1017.0	+1.0	30.8	—1.9	15.8	—0.8	23.3	—1.4	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1014.5	+0.6	28.9	—1.3	19.0	—1.3	24.0	—1.3	0	—1

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director-General, Meteorological Department



Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1948

Chief characteristics.—Cooler than usual with plenty of rain. Remarkable heavy rain fell on the coast during the last week, particularly in the west, where communications were damaged.

At the beginning of the month a trough of low pressure was extending over northern Red Sea, and the wind in Egypt was mainly northeast. The weather was very mild day and night. The maximum temperature registered in Cairo on the 2nd and 3rd was 32° C., being 4° C. above normal. Morning fog was frequent during the 1st week.

On the 6th a shallow depression developed over the eastern Mediterranean, and was accompanied with light showers on the coast on the following day.

By the 8th the pressure rose considerably, and the weather became generally settled and mild for few days.

On the 13th a depression arrived north of Egypt, and cool fresh westerly winds arose, and Egypt remained under the influence of a disturbance for some days, during which the weather in Lower Egypt was unsettled and rain fell in many places. The wind on the 14th was generally strong causing dust to rise on the coast. Meanwhile the weather was distinctly cool, the maximum temperature recorded in Cairo on that and following days in Helwan was 20° C., being 5° C. below normal.

As from the 18th conditions improved, and the weather became warmer.

A shallow depression situated near the Syrian Coast on the 22nd was accompanied by Southwest and West winds and moderate showers. At El Arish and Suez 12 mms. of rain were collected on that day during thunderstorm. Similar quantity was registered near Alexandria.

On the 25th this depression began to deepen considerably, the wind strengthened and heavy rain fell in northern Egypt. The weather became abnormally cold, unsettled and showery until the end of the month. At Matruh there were heavy showers daily for 4 days commencing the 25th. The amount reaching 50 mms. of which 24 mms. fell on the 26th., while at Mex 46 mms. fell in two days namely the 26th. and 27th. The largest amount collected in 24 hours was 30 mms. at Sidi Barrani on the 27th.

The temperature was much below normal during the period 26th. to the 30th. The maximum temperature recorded in Cairo on the 27th was only 17° C., being 7° C. below normal; and with the exception of November 1924, this was the coldest day on record in any November for at least 45 years.

The weather during the night was also abnormally cold; the previous minimum temperature records of November were beaten during the last 3 days of the month in many stations such as Damietta, Damanhur, Tanta, Minya, Luxor and in all oases of the Western Desert.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1018.9	+1.5	22.9	-1.5	14.7	-0.3	18.8	-0.9	40	+17
II—Lower Egypt...	1018.9	+1.3	24.8	-1.3	12.9	-0.5	18.8	-0.9	4	-3
III—Middle Egypt...	1019.3	+1.7	24.7	-1.1	13.3	-0.3	19.0	-0.7	3	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1018.2	+1.6	27.0	-1.5	13.9	-0.1	20.4	-0.8	0	0
V—Western Desert	1020.0	+2.1	27.4	-2.1	10.8	-1.0	19.1	-1.6	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1017.3	+1.2	26.0	-0.7	15.5	-1.2	20.8	-1.9	0	-2

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director General, Meteorological Department

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1948

Chief Characteristics :

Much cooler than usual. It was the coldest December by day ever experienced at Alexandria and even Upper Egypt for at least 35 years. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures in Cairo were continuously below normal throughout the month, save 3 days.

On the coast in the west the number of rainy days was unusually high. Rain fell at Alexandria on 16 days compared with a normal of 8.

The showers were occasionally very heavy and were particularly phenomenal on the 7th.

The cold rainy spell with which the previous month ended continued into December and lasted until the 27th. During the period of (21st November to 27th of December) the total rainfall collected at Matruh was 124 mms. compared with a normal of 50 mms., and at Alexandria 137 mms. against 70 and at Rashid 129 against 60 mms.

During the 1st and 2nd weeks Egypt was under the influence of depressions near Syria; cold northwesterly and westerly winds prevailed with considerable cloud and showery weather in Northern Egypt. Rain took place nearly everyday. It was exceptionally heavy on the 7th. The amount of rain registered on that day at Borollos was 37 mms., Borg el Arab 27 mms., Sidi Barrani 24, and at Dabaa and Matruh 20 mms.

The cold weather was more severe on the 9th. In Cairo the maximum temperature registered on that day was only 16°C, being 6°C below normal.

On the 14th Egypt became an area of high pressure, and the weather was generally mild and settled.

On the 16th a deep depression over Asia Minor brought heavy showers of rain on the coast. At Alexandria 24 mms. fell during a thunderstorm, and at Rashid 15 mms. were recorded.

A short spell of settled weather followed.

On the 20th conditions were again disturbed when the Eastern Mediterranean became an area of low pressure. Rain was general in the north: more than 10 mms. were registered in many coastal stations on the 23rd.

A spell of mild weather lasted until the 27th when another depression appeared over the Eastern Mediterranean and gave rise to low temperatures until the end of the month.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table ; from which it appears that the temperature was much below normal everywhere, while the coastal rain all was generally excessive.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1948

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal	1948	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1020·5	+2·2	18·7	—1·6	10·6	0·0	14·6	—0·8	64	+30
II—Lower Egypt...	1021·1	+2·1	20·2	—1·3	7·7	—1·2	14·0	—1·2	6	—4
III—Middle Egypt..	1021·5	+2·3	19·6	—1·2	8·0	—1·0	13·8	—1·1	6	+2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1020·8	+1·8	21·0	—2·4	7·7	—1·5	14·4	—2·0	dr.	—2
V—Western Desert	1022·1	+2·1	20·5	—1·8	5·5	—1·1	13·0	—1·4	0	—1
VI—Red Sea	1019·1	+1·3	21·0	—1·8	10·5	—1·9	15·8	—1·8	dr.	—1

M. HAMED MOHAMMED,
Director General, Meteorological Department.